Number 342 THE March 9, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, March 9, 1793.

The following is a Copy of the Supplementary Report brought into Congress by the Committee, appointed on the subject of the defeat of the Army, under Gen. St. Clair, 4th Nov. 1791.

[For the first Report on the same subject, our readers are referred to our paper of the 26th of May, 1792.

The Committee, to whom was recommitted the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the Expedition under Major General St. Clair, together with the documents relating thereto, including the letter from the Secretary at War, and the memorial of Samuel Hodgdon, have proceeded to re-examine the documents formerly before them, as far as seemed necessary—to hear and examine other testimony, produced to them—to hear and consider the written communications made by the Secretary at War, Samuel Hodgdon, and the Commander in Chief of the Expedition; and as the result of their farther enquiries, make the following

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT:

The original report commences in the following words:

"THE contract for the supply of the army on the route from Fort Pitt, was made by Theodosius Fowler, with the Secretary of the Treasury, and bears date the twenty eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-; that at the same time a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with Walter Livingston & John Cochran, securities thereto, was entered into for the due execution of the contract: That on the 3d day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, the contract was wholly transferred from the said Fowler to William Duer, a copy of which transfer was lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; that by letter from the Secretary at War, bearing date the twenty fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, addressed to William Duer, it appears that he was considered as contractor; that no correspondence appears to have taken place subsequently to that time between Theodosius Fowler and either the Treasury or War departments."

From documents received by the committee, since their last appointment, it appears, that the copy of the before mentioned transfer was not lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the seventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one; at which time it was received by the Secretary of the Treasury, under cover of a letter from William Duer, informing him of the circumstance of the said transfer, and making requisitions for certain advances of money. That the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter in reply of the same date, agrees to make the advances required, to William Duer, as the agent of Theodosius Fowler.

It appears, that all the warrants, issued from the Treasury, for the purposes of this contract, were issued to William Duer, as the agent of Theodosius Fowler.

The Secretary of the Treasury has furnished the committee with the written opinions of the Attorney General of the United States, and several other lawyers of eminence, all of whom concur in opinion, that the securities to the bond, originally given by Theodosius Fowler, for the execution of this contract, are now responsible for all damages, consequent upon any breach of that contract.

The Secretary at War, who alone appears to have been the agent, on the part of the United States, in all things relating to the execution of the contract, has always corresponded with William Duer, as the contractor, and his correspondence commences at a date prior to that of the copy of the contract lodged at the Treasury.

The original report proceeds—

"That on the sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, a contract was entered into by William Duer, with the Secretary at War, for supplying the troops with provisions, until their arrival at Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt. A bond was, at the same time entered into, by the said William Duer, for the due execution of the said contract, in the penalty of four thousand dollars, without any security whatsoever."

It appears, by a re-examination of the documents formerly before the committee, that the date and terms of the last mentioned contract were misrepresented; the date being the 26th, instead of the sixth of April, and the terms of the contract being to furnish provisions for the troops until their arrival at Fort Pitt, but not during their continuance at that place. The first of these mistakes appears to have been merely casual; the second appears to have arisen from paying a greater attention to the manner in which the contract was really executed, than to the terms of the contract itself; it having been conceived by the committee, that Col. Nevill, the agent for supplying the troops during their continuance at Fort Pitt, acted under the last mentioned contract. This circumstance is rendered the less material, from the consideration, that according to the plan of the campaign, no delay of the troops at Fort Pitt was counted upon.—The statement is otherwise correct.

The Secretary at War, in his communication states, that it was not the custom of the office, to require other security than that of the contractor, for the due execution of contracts of small amount; and it appears by a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, written since the former report, that the Secretary at War consulted with him upon the occasion alluded to, and that he agreed in opinion, that farther security was not necessary.

It is stated in the original report, after speaking of one of the contractor's agents, that

"It appears by letters from John Kean, another of the contractors agents that no money had been received by him on the eighth of May, and it appears that on the twenty third of March there was advanced to William Duer on the last mentioned contract, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars."

Upon re-examining the letters of John Kean, it appears that he had received the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and no more, before the aforesaid eighth day of May, which was before overlooked by the committee. And it appears from documents received by the committee since their report, that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars was not advanced to William Duer on account of the last mentioned contract, on the twenty third of March. The committee were led into this mistake, by a document received from the Treasurer, representing the fact as stated in the original report, which document is still before the committee.—The true state of this transaction as recently stated, appears to be as follows.

A warrant issued in favor of Joseph Howell, on the twenty third of March, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the use of the war department generally, and not for William Duer, as stated in the account rendered by the Treasurer: of which sum, were advanced to William Duer, on the twenty sixth of March, four thousand dollars; on the eighth day of May following, were paid to James Smith, contracting agent for William Duer, one thousand dollars; and between the twenty first of May and the twenty third of July, were paid to John Kean, another agent for William Duer, four hundred and thirty seven dollars and ninety one cents.—The residue of the fifteen thousand dollars is suggested to have been applied to the use of the war department generally.

The original report states, that—

"It appears from the correspondence of General Butler, from the ninth of May to the ninth of June; repeated complaints were made of fatal mismanagements and neglects, in the Quarter Master and Military Stores departments, particularly as to tents, knapsacks, camp kettles, cartridge boxes, pack saddles, &c. all of which articles were deficient in quantity and bad in quality. The pack saddles particularly were made in Philadelphia, which with the transportation, amounted to more than double the price at which they might have been procured at Fort Pitt, and were found upon examination to be unfit for use."

Mr. Hodgdon has produced to the committee, a number of ex parte affidavits and certificates, to prove, that these several articles were furnished in sufficient quantities, and of good quality. Most of these affidavits however, were made by the manufacturers of the respective articles, or persons in the employment of Mr. Hodgdon, and generally written in a different hand writing from that of the subscribing deponents; and most of the certificates by persons unknown to the committee.—But the testimony formerly taken by the committee, and the corroboration of it by the evidence of respectable and disinterested persons, lately taken by the committee, in preference of Mr. Hodgdon, appears abundantly sufficient to justify the statement of facts, contained in the original report.—With respect to the pack saddles, however, it is necessary to remark, that some qualification of the expression used in the original report, would be proper. They appear to have been made of different sizes: those of the largest size are proved to have been wholly unfit for use, the horses used for pack horses being generally small. Some of the smaller pack saddles, however, appear to have been used in the campaign, and to have answered the intended purpose, better than was at first expected.

It is stated in the original report, that—

"The arms sent forward appear not to have been duly examined, and arrived at Fort Pitt extremely out of order, and many totally unfit for use, which circumstance rendered repairs absolutely necessary, and added to the delay of the troops at Fort Pitt."

The committee are led to conclude, from authentic information lately received, that the complaint of the arms intended for the regular troops and levies, is unfounded; some of the arms appear to have been damaged, after they were put into the hands of the troops, from their inexperience or carelessness, though delivered to them in good order.

The committee were induced to make the unqualified statement contained in the original report, from the unqualified manner in which this subject is spoken of by some of the witnesses, formerly examined by the committee; they not having stated with sufficient precision, the causes of the arms being out of repair, nor specifying the probable number requiring repairs.

The original report proceeds with the following expression:

"It appears, that a great proportion of the powder, supplied for the use of the army, was not of good quality, though an experiment made by Major Ferguson, at Fort Pitt, with a howitzer, who reported in favor of the quality of the powder."

The committee are satisfied, from experiment made since the original report by Captain Ford, at Fort Washington, upon request of the Secretary at War, and by samples of the powder from thence, actually furnished the committee, that the powder was originally of good quality; but that a certain quantity of it was damaged by exposure to the air and moisture after being issued to the troops. And it appears to have been powder of this description, upon which experiments were made by some of the officers in the expedition, which produced unfavorable impressions as to the quality of the powder in general; for it is certain, a belief was currently entertained amongst the officers, that the powder in general, was not of good quality. The insufficiency of the powder, after the army took the field is accounted for from the bad quality of the tents. It is in testimony to the committee, that great quantities of the fixed ammunition were actually rendered useless from that cause.

(To be continued.)

****

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)
January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,* and *PATENT MEDICINES,* which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4/2, Rye 3/2, Barley 3/6, Corn 3/, Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, December 12.

THE following is an extract of the report of the commune, concerning the transferring LOUIS CAPET, to the Bar of the national convention.

"At one o'clock the mayor and secretary went up into the apartment of of the late king, and said to him, "I am charged to declare to you, that the convention wait for you at their Bar, and I am appointed to conduct you." The secretary then read these words, "Decree of the national convention, of the 6th of December: ART. 5. LOUIS CAPET shall be brought to the bar of the national convention on Tuesday the 11th, to answer the questions which shall be put to him by the President." This being done, the mayor asked Louis if he would go down, he appeared to hesitate a little, and said, "My name is not Louis Capet; my ancestors bore that name, but I never was called so; it is however, like all the treatment I have experienced these four months past by force. This morning my son has been separated from me, is was an enjoyment of which they have deprived me. I have been expecting you these two hours."

The mayor, without returning any answer, invited him again to go down, which he determined at length to do. Being in the carriage, which was lined with thick cushions in order to be musket proof, he kept silence all the way, till the carriage was stopped by some misunderstanding among the guards, who escorted him on the Boulevards.

When he was near the gates of St. Martain and St. Dennis, he asked if these two triumphal arches would not be demolished? He was answered that the gate of St. Dennis, being a master piece, would be preserved,

He arrived at the convention at 2 o'clock——He appeared dressed in a brown great coat, and did not seem at all troubled. The mayor and Procureur de la Commune were on each side of him; behind him were Santerre, Barruyer, and other officers. After his interrogatory, he was conducted into the conference hall, and accepted a bit of bread, observing that he had not broken his fast. He afterwards got up into the mayor's carriage, and spoke little on his return. There was a very numerous armed force, but the concourse of people was not so great as might have been expected.—The order and silence reigned among the guards and spectators.

He arrived at his apartment at half past six. He repeatedly asked the mayor, that the decree granting him a counsel, which was refused to nobody, might be speedily communicated to him. It has since been resolved in the commune, that Louis should have no further communication with his family, and that his counsel should hold their conference with him alone, and always in the presence of the municipal officers.

Louis has chosen for his counsel, Target, and in his default Tronchet.

TRIAL OF THE KING.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
DECEMBER 11.

The sitting commenced by reading the act of accusation against Louis XVI. which was presented by Barbaroux, in the name of the commission of twenty one. It contained an enumeration of the principal charges made against the unfortunate monarch; and each charge was followed by a list of the pieces on which the proofs are to be founded. When it was read, several new charges were proposed by several of the members, and some which appeared to have little weight, or to be ill founded, were expunged.

The convention were much surprised to hear Marat become in some measure the voluntary defender of Louis XVI. by requesting that all those charges alluding to crimes committed before his acceptance of the constitution, should be omited in the act of accusation. He spoke also of the amnesty which followed that acceptance, but the convention paid no attention to his observations.

The convention decreed that the act of accusation should serve as the ground of those questions which were to be put to Louis XVI. and that after each question the president should say to him WHAT HAVE YOU TO ANSWER? The president was authorised also to propose such question as might arise from the king's answers, and to make him sit down at the bar.

Barrere the president announced to the convention that Louis XVI. was at the door, and requested the representatives of the people to assume a dignity worthy of the grandeur of their functions. He reminded them, that they formed a tribunal on which the eyes of Europe were fixed, and whose sentence would be judged by posterity. He forbade them to shew any signs either of approbation or disapprobation, and desired them to remember that coolness and silent dignity with which they received the king after his return from Varennes.

At half past two Santerre informed the convention that Louis was arrived, and was waiting the orders of the assembly.

The president gave the order to introduce him. The most profound silence reigned in the hall. Louis appeared at the bar, attended by two municipal officers.

When Louis appeared at the bar, the president mentioned to him the decree by which the convention established a tribunal to try him. Malhe, one of the secretaries, read the act of accusation, charge by charge, and at each the president asked Louis what he had to say in his own defence? The unfortunate monarch did not, like Charles I. of England refuse to acknowledge the authority of the convention; he delivered no speech, and contented himself with giving answers to each question in a few words. He asked for copies of the act of accusation, of the pieces which are to serve as proofs, and of his own examination; and requested also that he might be allowed counsel.

His answers were in general pertinent and short, nor did he appear in the least embarrassed. He replied with great readiness, and at some questions a little chagrined.

HAGUE, December 5.

Their High Mightinesses have deliberated the 29th, on the memorial before presented by the Count Starhemberg, envoy extraordinary of his majesty the Emperor, concerning the navigation of the Scheldt, it was resolved to remit to Count Starhemberg, the following answer—

"That since the commencement of the troubles between the house of Austria and France, their High Mightinesses have observed the most strict neutrality, and have endeavoured to conciliate their duty with the friendship and regard they have ever manifested for his Imperial majesty.

"That the States General feel it would be departing from that neutrality to suffer French ship to go up the Scheldt, for the purpose of attacking the citadel of Antwerp.

"Their high mightinesses, moreover, not being ignorant how much such a step would be contrary to existing treaties; it is from these principles that they could not grant the request of the commander of the French gun sloops to go up the Scheldt as far as Antwerp; but beging his royal highness the prince of Orange and Nassau, as admiral general of this republic, to order the officer who commands the guard ship stationed at the mouth of the Scheldt, not to grant a passage, but to inform the French commander—that by virtue of treaties, the river Scheldt is shut to ships of war."

We learn, that notwithstanding a French frigate, the Aries, two gun sloops, a brig, and three armed Dunkirk fishing boats, went up the Scheldt the first of the present month.

On the same day, Count Harhemberg, envoy extraordinary of the court of Vienna, presented to the States General a memorial relative to the affair, of the following tenor.

High and Mighty Lords,

"The undersigned minister plenipotentiary, &c. of his majesty the Emperor and king, has the honor to thank your high mightinesses for the answer answer they had the goodness to give to his memorial; but he cannot help again witnessing his just alarms, on occasion of the declaration made the 25th of November, by the French general Labordonnay, commander of Antwerp, according to which it appears that the French have determined to open the Scheldt, notwithstanding any opposition which the States General might make.

The undersigned requests you, high and mighty lords, to repel with all your strength such hostilities, if it should so happen that they should dare to make so manifest an infraction of the most sacred rights, & which would endanger your safety, in common with that of all the nations of Europe."

LOUIS COUNT STARHEMBERG.

Done at the Hague, Dec. 1, 1792.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

STATE PAPERS.

Hague, Nov. 17.

Yesterday morning, a messenger from London arrived at the hotel of the British ambassador. Soon afterwards his excellency delivered to the States General, a declaration on the part of his Britannic majesty, to which their high mightinesses returned an immediate answer: Copies of which papers are here subjoined.

DECLARATIONS.

The undersigned ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, has received the king's orders to inform their high mightinesses, the States General of the United Provinces, that his majesty seeing the theatre of war brought so near to the frontiers of the republic, by the recent events which have happened, and being sensible of the uneasiness which may naturally result from such a situation, thinks it due to the connection which subsists between him and the republic, that he should renew to their high mightinesses, on this occation the assurance of his inviolable friendship, and of his determination to execute, at all times, with the utmost good faith, all the different stipulations of the treaty of alliance, so happily concluded in 1788, between his majesty and their high mightinesses.

In making to their high mightinesses this declaration, the king is very far from supposing the probability of any intention on the part of the belligerent parties to violate the treaty of the republic, or to interfere in the internal concerns of its government. The king is persuaded, that the conduct which in concert with his majesty, their high mightinesses have hitherto observed, and the respect to which the situation of his majesty and the republic justly entitles them, are sufficient to remove any ground of such apprehension. His majesty therefore, confidently expects, that no events of the war will lead to any circumstances from without, which may be injurious to the rights of their high mightinesses; and he strongly recommends to them to employ, in concert with his majesty, an unremitted attention and firmness to repress any attempts which may be made to disturb the internal tranquility of the provinces

His majesty has directed his communication to be made to their high mightinesses, in the full persuasion, that nothing can more effectually conduce to the interests and happiness of both countries, than the continuance of that intimate union which has been established between them.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

ANSWER.

THEIR high mightinesses are most strongly impressed by the renewal of the assurances which his Britannic majesty has now been pleased to make of his inviolable friendship for this republic, and of his determination to execute at all times, with the most scrupulous good faith, all the different stipulations of the treaty of alliance so happily concluded in 1788, between his majesty and their high mightinesses.

The states general perfectly agree with his majesty in the persuasion, that there is not the least reason to attribute to either the belligerant powers any hostile intention against the republic; and indeed their mightinesses are persuaded, equally with the king, that the conduct and the strict neutrality which, in concert with his majesty, they have hitherto so carefully observed, and the respect to which the situation of his majesty and the republic justly entitles them, are sufficient to remove any ground of such apprehension.

With respect to the internal tranquility of the republic, their high mightinesses are perfectly sensible of the necessity of continuing to secure to its inhabitants so invaluable an enjoyment; and they are not neglectful of any means for the attainment of that salutary end. (Signed)

W. H. WASSNAER.

(Countersigned)

H. FAGEL,

Dec. 25. General Montesquiou, who fled from his command of the French Army, near Geneva, is safe arrived in London.

The States General have refused to grant a passage through Maestricht, to a detachment of French troops, the latter have thrown a bridge over the Meuse, that they may continue their march to Ruremonde, without entering the territories of the republic of Holland.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.

Yesterday, late in the evening, a mail extraordinary from New York brought the letters of the January packet. Our correspondent in London, under the date of the 9th, mentions, that from what fell from Mr Pitt, in a debate of the 4th, *war appears inevitable*. This is corroborated by facts out of doors. France has demanded, through M. Chauvelin, a categorical answer to the question of war or peace: but the government refuse to acknowledge the convoy, or negociate with the republic.

A bill, requiring all aliens in the kingdom, to register themselves, and take passports on their removing from place to place, has received the royal assent.

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th mentions some disturbances in Ireland, which were quieted by the interposition of the magistrates.

The fate of Louis, by a London paper of the 9th, appears to have been then, yet undecided: From the sentiments of some leading characters in the convention there are hopes that he will not lose his life.

A report was yesterday current, strange as it may appear, that Spain is arming to *assist* France.

A letter was received yesterday from Grenada, mentioning the arrival of the January packet there, which left England the 15th, bearing orders to put the islands in a state of defence—and for sundry other military arrangements.

Tuesday evening last arrived at New-York, the ship Bristol, in 54 days from London. The heads of intelligence ex-

tracted from papers, to the 25th of Dec. by this veſſel, are as follow—The court of Vienna was preparing for war with France with redoubled vigour, putting all their regiments on the war eſtabliſhment, to the amount of 360,000 men, which were to be ready for marching the beginning of December; 72,000 men, of the Hungarian army had arrived at or near Vienna—The whole province of Auſtrian Gueldres, with its capital, had ſurrendered to the French general Miranda, the Auſtrian council and their regular army of 3500 men having retired before them. The ambaſſador of France at Naples has received orders from the Neapolitan court, to retire from that capital.

BENNINGTON, February 8.

A letter from Canada to a gentleman in this town informs, that a conſpiracy had lately been diſcovered, againſt the life of prince Edward, fourth ſon of George III. and colonel of the ſeventh regiment of foot now in that province—The cauſe is ſuppoſed to originated in the ſeverity of diſcipline eſtabliſhed by the prince, and his repeated whimſical alterations in the uniform and equipments of his regiment which occationed many ſtoppages in their pay: A general meeting of the regiment it is ſaid has been agreed on, and the aſſaſſination of the prince; which was to have been executed in the following manner. A ſmall building near the prince's quarters was to be ſet on fire, and an alarm given: three of the conſpirators were to lay wait and ſhoot the prince on his appearance, and in the midſt of the confuſion, 60 in number, provided with 60 rounds of cartridges each, and make the beſt of their way to New England, by the road, generally called Arnold's road. The plot was revealed to the prince by one of the band of muſic, who joining in the mutiny, relented. On receiving this information, the prince, it is ſaid, prepared to go to the barracks perfectly undaunted, but was diſſuaded by General Clark, the Governor, who went himſelf, ordered the regiment out, and deſired that all who were diſſatisfied with the prince would manifeſt it by a certain token, which it is aſſerted, was given inſtantly, by all except the muſician before mentioned and two others. The general it is ſaid then ordered three men of each company to be arreſted for trial, but their fate was not decided when our accounts left Canada.

Pittſburgh, March 9.

The Senate of this State, on Tueſday the 19th ult. paſſed a reſolution, for the appointment of a federal ſenator, by joint vote of both houſes. The reſolution will, no doubt, be concurred in by the houſe of repreſentatives.

We are informed, that a reſolution was paſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, on the 20th ult. for granting the ſum of 7500l. to finiſh the houſe intended for the accommodation of the Preſident of the United States.—This ſum to be borrowed on loan, and to be repaid by a tax on the New Theatre of 50 dollars per night.

LEGIONVILLE, Feb. 24, 1793.

THE 22d inſtant, being the anniverſary birth day of the PRESIDENT of the United States—Major General Wayne, Commander in Chief of the American Army, iſſued the following orders for a General Review in honor of the day.—The Legionary Corps conſiſting of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Corps of Riflemen.

"Head-Quarters, Legionville, February 20, 1793.

"The Legion will be reviewed the day after to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when every ſoldier capable of doing duty, muſt appear as a ſoldier ought to do, and for which the reſpective officers will be accountable.

"The cavalry, artillery, and infantry will march in two columns; the right platoon in front of the right, and the left platoon in front of the left.—The artillery and cavalry equally divided in front and rear of each column. The guards for the redoubts No. 1 and 2, will form the van and rear guards of the right column—Thoſe of No. 3 and 4 will be the van and rear guards of the left column—When the columns diſplay, the cavalry, artillery, van and rear guards attached to the right column will form on the right, thoſe attached to the left column will form on the left—The right wing of rifle corps will march in open files, forming a column of flankers to the right—the left wing of rifle corps will march in the ſame order, forming a column of flankers on the left, and will form to the left. The ſignal for marching will be a gun from the park of artillery."

The legion were drawn up on their uſual parade, and took up the line of march as directed in the orders for the day, ſtrongly flanked by the rifle companies, and gained a commanding eminence ſome diſtance in front of the grand cantonment, drew up in form, and preſerved the utmoſt regularity throughout the whole of their manœuvres—Each officer and ſoldier appearing in perfect military dreſs.

Conſiderable time took place in going through the various evolutions and firings, highly pleaſing to every ſpectator.

The legion formed in two columns as before, with the artillery and ammunition waggons in the centre, continuing their march to the left, previous to which, a conſiderable number of infantry and rifle men were detached, with orders to poſſeſs certain ſtrong grounds, in front of the line of march, when, on the approach of the columns, a briſk engagement took place, and ſoon became general, and bearing with it much the appearance of a real action for upwards of twenty minutes, owing to the inceſſant peals of cannon and muſquetry.

The columns having formed a hollow ſquare, the cavalry in the centre, whence they ſallied forth, and with the light troops made a briſk charge and terminated the engagement, which was obſtinately maintained in every direction.

The firings having ceaſed, the legion regained the grand parade, and having formed the line in front diſcharged three times with their uſual regularity. The artillery were then advanced in front of the line and commenced the federal ſalute of three times fifteen ſhells from howitzers, highly delightful to behold in their ranges, and explotions in the air, each re-echoing the day ſo eſtimable in the remembrance of each *patriot citizen* and *ſoldier*.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the legion returned to their cantonment in the ſame manner they marched off in the morning, and on being drawn up on their accuſtomed parade the Commander in Chief paſſed in review and received the ſalute of the line.—The troops being diſmiſſed, the General gave all the officers off duty the polite invitation of dining with him, at which agreeable interview hoſpitality preſided, and brotherly love pervaded the whole. The dinner being ended, the following patriotic toaſts were given.

1. The PRESIDENT, and the Day—May he ſee many happy returns of it.

2. May our meeting with the Savages produce conviction to the world, that the American Legion are the only troops proper to oppoſe them.

3. The American Fair—May the Legion at all times merit their ſmiles.

4. The memory of thoſe Heroes who fell in defence of American Liberty.

5. The American Legiſlatures—May their laws be founded in wiſdom, and obeyed with promptitude.

6. The non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the late Army and of the preſent Legion.

7. The Nation of France—May her arms be triumphant and her liberty permanent.

8. Our Friend and Brother La Fayette—May a generous nation forgive his errors (if any) and receive him to her boſom.

9. The Land we live in—May America prove a ſecure aſſylum to the unfortunate.

Thus ended the day with the utmoſt hilarity and good order throughout the whole army, and in the evening brilliant fire works were exhibited in the artillery park.

A SPECTATOR.

Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given for good clean Hemp, by

MARGARET ROSS,

Who informs thoſe perſons that received Hemp ſeed to pay in Hemp, that their engagements has been up ſince December, and requeſts they will be ſpeedy in paying off the ſame.

Pittſburgh, March 4, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED the 17th inſtant, WILLIAM ALLEN, a ſoldier in the riſle corps of the American Legion. He is about 18 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches high, black eyes, red hair, fair complexion, and very handſome. He was inliſted in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania, and formerly lived on Pigeon creek in ſaid county; he has no regimentals, as he did not join the legion. It is probable he will go to Kentucky, as ſome of his friends live there. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid deſerter, or deliver him to any officer of the Legion of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences.

REASIN BEALL, Enſign,
3d S. L. and Adjutant of
Rifle Corps.

Legionville, 20th Feb. 1793.

Lots for Sale,

IN the new Town of LEWISBURGH, on French creek, nearly oppoſite the mouth of Coſſewauga. From its delightful ſituation in the centre of a very extenſive and fertile country, now opening for ſettlement in conſequence of an act of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, granting the pre-emption of land to actual ſettlers—There is a ſaw and gritt mill, with a number of ſettlers, a public garriſon, &c. now on the ſpot, which, together with many other advantages, ſeems to encourage the immediate growth of a conſiderable town, which in all probability in a very ſhort time muſt become the ſeat of a new county. The elegance of its ſituation, the beauty and fertility of the ſurrounding country, are ſufficient recommendations. The price of each lot is Six Dollars. For further particulars enquire of DAVID MEAD, on the premiſes.

February 20, 1793.

P. S. Should it be an object, ſettlers in town can be accommodated with out lots adjoining, of five acres each.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the forks of Yough, about September laſt, one brindled two year old heifer, marked with half a crop in the near ear, alſo one red and white ditto, one year old paſt, marked with a crop in the near ear. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JOSEPH BECKET.

Allegheny county, March 6, 1793.

WILL BE LET,

(For a year, or longer term.)

A Commodious and well ſituated farm on moderate terms, in Mount Pleaſant townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, within eleven miles of Greenſburgh, and nine of Ligonier, well known by the name of the Nine Mile Run, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, containing 350 acres, (being part of General Gift) whereof upwards of 100 acres are cleared, 30 acres of which is excellent meadow, and 60 more may be made at a ſmall expence, the remainder good plough land, all under good fence and well watered. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling houſe, with three rooms and a kitchen with a loft, under a good ſhingle roof, with other buildings, as a log barn, with a good threſhing floor, out ſtables, ſtill houſe, and ſpring houſe—the place altogether is well calculated for farming, and a more convenient ſtand for a public houſe will not be eaſily met with between Philadelphia and Pittſburgh; the ſtate road paſſes through it, and a public houſe has been kept there in good repute for ſeveral years. The country around is very well ſettled and improved, griſt mills convenient, and the Cheſnut ridge, to which this farm is adjacent, affords an excellent range for ſtock the greateſt part of the year. For terms apply to Wm. Lockry, Eſq. near the premiſes, John M. St. Clair, Ligonier mills, or Danl. St. Clair, attorney at Law, near Norris town, Montgomery county.

December 30, 1792.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

VOLUME III.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer.

Price—Three Shillings & Nine Pence.

Pittſburgh, February 23, 1793.

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber, in the month of Auguſt laſt, a* HEIFER *4 years old next June, cropt, and two ſlits in the left ear, ſhe has a white ſpot on her forehead, white back, and black ſides: it is ſuppoſed ſhe has calved this winter. Any perſon giving information where ſhe is, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. A ſtray Cow, light brindled colour, about 5 years old, marked on the off ear, came to the plantation on which the ſubſcriber lives, laſt fall. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES M'LELLAND, living two miles from Pittſburgh.

Feb. 23, 1793.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county, until the firſt of April next, for the purpoſe of building a JAIL *in the County aforeſaid. The building to be of ſtone, the lower part vaulted over. Propoſals to be made by the perch, the undertaker to find hands, materials, &c. neceſſary for the building. Alſo Propoſals for the Carpenter work will be received. The Propoſals to be left at the Office of* Joſeph Cook, *Eſq. Greenſburgh.*

GEORGE SMITH,)
ALEX. M'DOWELL,)Commiſſrs
JAMES WHITE,)

February 23, 1793.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1793.

The Subscriber has for sale at his house, a number of pieces of handsome rich coloured Chintzes and Calicoes, fashionable shawls, and sundry other articles, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms. He has occasion for 2000 rails, for which, if good and strait, he will give 8/4 per hundred; and also 1200 good broad rails, for which he will give 10/. per hundred, and 300 locust posts, for which if strong and strait, he will give five pence a piece; and for 30 small logs, 18 feet long, fit for sleepers, and 1200 clapboards, he will give a generous price, as also for pine and poplar boards.

JOHN MARIE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1793.

A.

MAHLON Aber, Fort Washington; Robert Anderson, Danville, Kentucky; John Allen, Westmoreland county; David Armstrong, Redstone; Andrew Archbald, Washington county; Alexander Anderson, James Alexander.

B.

Hugh Burnia, Joseph Beggs, John and Andrew Burns, Kentucky; Levi Burgess, Fort Washington; David Brodrick, Kentucky; Robert Barr, Washington county; James Brown, Lieut. Sam. Brown, Roland Boyd, Chartiers; Patrick Bigley, Sarah Bigley, Col. Ebenezer Battelle, Bellpre; Lt. Russell Bissel, Fort Washington.

C.

James Carson, Kentucky; Rob. Campbell, William Coyle, Samuel Craig, near Niagara; Robt. Cummins, Washington county; Joseph Crimier, Cornet Leonard Corrington, western army; Thomas Crawford, William Clark, Ligonier Valley; Jacob Cooper, William Chambers, Alexander Clement, care of John Irwin, Pittsburgh; David Conger, Washington County.

D.

Joseph Dixon, Kentucky; Michael Dogan, Joseph Dobin, Frederick Dalcho, Michael Dowlin, Washington county, James Dugan, Westmoreland county; Joseph Donaghy, Cross creek; W. Donelly.

E.

James Eagleson, Washington county; John Esslick, Fayette county.

F.

Paul Fearing, Marietta; Andw. Fulton, Fort Washington; Thos Fawcett, Chartiers.

G.

William Gilleland, near Fort Pitt; Miss Ann Grant, Washington; Henry Gregg, Washington county; Nathaniel George, Hugh Galaspy; James Gilmore, care of James Pollock, Esq. Ligonier valley.

H.

Captain Samuel Henly, Fort Washington; William Harvey, Mrs Jane Heany, Washington county; William Hamilton, Westmoreland county; Robert Hamond, Washington county; John Hunter, Washington county; Thomas Hardy.

I.

Andrew Johnston, Washington county; Allen Jack, light dragoon; James Johnston, Kentucky; Thos. Irwin, attorney at law, Washington; Mrs. Jane Irwin, Washington county; Peter January, jun. Kentucky.

K.

Jacob Kreever, Marietta; David Kennedy, near Fort Pitt; William Kennedy; David Kelly, Jas. Knox, Chartiers; John Kirkwood, John Kennedy, Robert Kilfoore, Louisville, Kentucky.

L.

Col. Henry Lee, Kentucky; Jas. Laird, John Love, Washington county; Thomas Linsey, Kentucky; James Lowrey, Forks of Yough.

M.

Kennedy Morton, Washington county; John Martin, Chartiers; Ensign Andrew Marschalk, Fort Jefferson; Mr. Michael, Samuel M'Elpenney, West Liberty; Daniel M'Eleer, James M'Call, James and Hugh M'Mullen, Joseph Morrison, Cross creek; George M'Cullogh, Chartiers; William M'Evay, Alexander M'Gregor, Lexington, Kentucky; Lt. Edward Miller, Fort Washington; Mrs. M'Kibbin, Redstone; Alexander M'Conochie, Robert M'Clure, West Liberty; Ann Morrison, near Redstone; Joseph Moore, Daniel M'Kinly, Wm. Miskelly, James Maxwell, Esquire; David M'Cashlemster, Kentucky; Robert Mack, Kentucky; John M'Arthur, Allen Means, John M'Cormick, Monsr. Morel, Galliopolis; John Moore, near Washington; Walter M,Mouss.

N.

William Nourse, Kentucky; Jno. Nelson, sergeant; William Newel, Buffaloe settlement.

O.

Captain Dudley Odlin, Marietta.

P.

Anthony Palmer, David Pentecost, Washington, Joseph Porter.

R.

James Rutherford, William Ross, Fayette county; John Ralston, Jas. Richards, William Riddy, Thos. Reed, Robert Riddle, Jas. Reed, Hansley Reed.

S.

Winthrop Sargent, Esq. Fort Washington; William Small, Holsten river; Ensign Peter Shoemaker, Alexander Sloane, William Sinclair, surveyor, Washington coy. Thomas Smith, sergeant, Captain Rogers's company; John Shariff, Ebenezer Sproat, Esq. Marietta; William Stewart, Richard Stephenson, Thomas Sands, John Small, Oliver Sprout, Wm. Small, Redstone; Hugh Stephen, William Sampson, William Southworth.

T.

William Tharp, Buffaloe; Samuel Thompson.

V.

Solomon V. Van Rensselear, Lt. light dragoons, James Veech, Fayette county.

W.

Hercules Whaley, Fort Washington; Patty Wakefield, Major Hatfield White, Marietta; Elias Wallen, Fort Washington; James Williams, Peter Wilson.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English—as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4 1793.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by bonds, notes, or book debts, unto Nyhoff and Claasse, merchants, in Greensburgh, are desired to come and pay their debts respectively, on or before the expiration of the month of March next, without further notice, as we wish to close all the accounts of the said partnership.

NYHOFF & CLAASE.

Greensburgh, Feb. 14, 1793.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber, are hereby earnestly requested to come and pay off their respective balances in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1793.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* o the house which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-street, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general assortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furnished on the best terms and a short credit where it may be required.

My best thanks wait on those who have heretofore favoured me with their custom, they may rely on being served, as usual, with the best and cheapest goods.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing 100 acres, adjoining lands of Col. Thomas Brown, and being within half a mile of (Brownsville) Redstone Old Fort. The place is under good repair, the land well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and there is on the premises a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. a never failing spring of water very convenient to the door, and a very good seat for a distillery; there is about 30 acres of clear land, 5 of which is in meadow, and 10 in wheat and rye, also a very good peach orchard and a number of cherry trees, and about 20 bearing apple trees. A clear and indisputable title will be given, and possession by the first of April. If the land is not sold before the first of April, possession could not be given till the middle of November. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GIDEON WALKER.

Fayette county, Feb. 4, 1793.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his house in Water street, opposite to Mr. Jacob Baufman's ferry, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the season, which he means to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, deerskins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices and attention to business to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

All persons indebted to the *subscriber are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the first day of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1793.

MY district, as Surveyor, is now confined to that part of Alleghe. ny county, which was formerly Washington. Any person having business to do therein, may apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

February 28, 1793.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come and pay off their respective balances, as all outstanding debts after the 20th of March next, will, without respect of persons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1793.

All persons are hereby forbid from taking an assignment on two notes executed by the subscribers to George Frazer, of Kentucky, formerly of Washington county, Pennsylvania, one for sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, dated October 1780, the other for three pounds fourteen shillings, dated November 28th. 1780. These notes are left with William Hays, his agent, of Washington county, which notes we are determined not to pay till we are compelled by law.

ELIZABETH STRONG,
SARAH BECK.

February 18, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

BROKE *jail on the night of the 7th of October last a certain JANE COCHRAN, committed to the jail of Westmoreland county, for attempting to burn the house of William Jack, Esq. She is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, somewhat pitted with the small pox, born in Ireland, her cloathing cannot be described as it is likely she would change them. Any person delivering said prisoner to the keeper of the jail at Greensburgh, shall receive the above reward.*

JOHN BRANDON, late jailor.

Greensburgh, Nov. 6, 1792.

Came to the Plantation of *the subscriber, living in Pitt township, about three miles from Pittsburgh, a small red HEIFER, about two years old, a slit off the left ear, and a wart under the right eye. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.*

JOHN WISE.

Allegheny county, Feb. 14, 1793.

A FULLING MILL *has been lately erected by the subscriber, at his Mills on Buffalo creek, and is now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Cass.—Care and attention will be paid to the different branches of the fulling business, by*

JOHN MOORE.

Ohio County, January 14, 1793.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, eight miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading to Washington, a Sorrel COLT, three years old last spring, and has a star in the forhead.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

WILLIAM MISKELLY.

January 15, 1973.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*